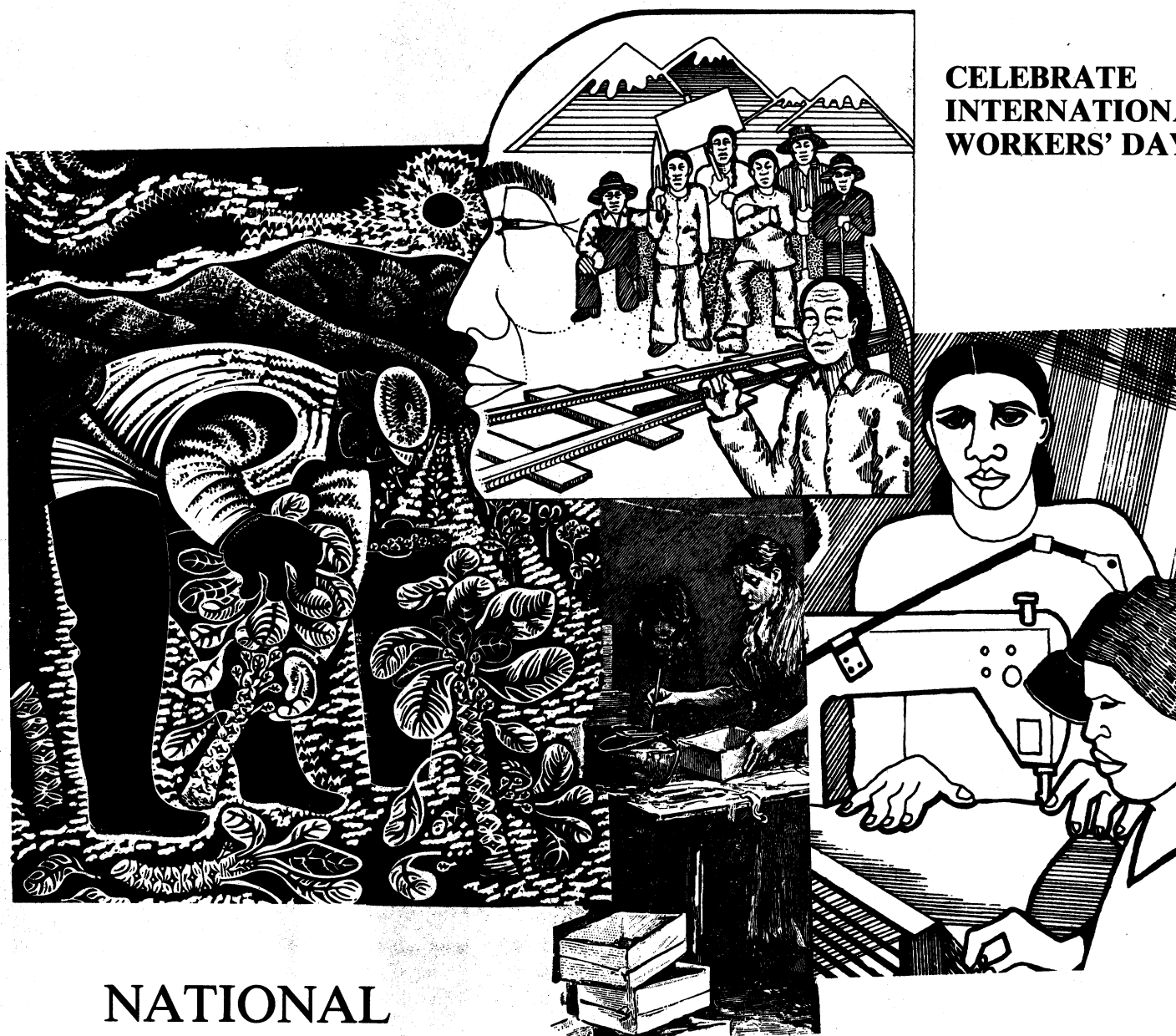




**CELEBRATE
INTERNATIONAL
WORKERS' DAY!**

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LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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17 West 17 Street 8th floor
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Telephone: (212) 989-3555
Hours: 9 AM to 7 PM

STAFF COLLECTIVE: Cathy Cockrell, Joan Gibbs, Laura
Landy, Andy Marx, Milton Taam

COMRADES: Barbara Finkelstein, Frank Forrestal,
Michael Scurato

GRAPHIC ARTISTS: Peg Averill, Dave Hereth, Michael
Scurato

LEGAL COUNSEL: Stolar, Alterman & Gulielmetti

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Collective Notes

The LNS staff ad and poster are included in this packet,
not last week's as we had announced. We hope you'll hang
the poster in a prominent place in your office and will run the
ad in your newspaper. Thanks for your help in passing the
word about our staff openings in the editorial, graphics and
printing departments.

Corrections

In packet 904, in the article from Italy on page 6, LNS edited
a sentence and as result, changed the meaning intended by our
correspondent. The third paragraph of the article should
read:

In Bologna, where Lorusso was
killed, the movement has obtained
police authorization to march past the
Communist Party (PCI) local head-
quarters to protest its front-line role in
criminalizing all political dissent on the
left.

"Criminalizing," is intended to mean "creating a public
opinion that considers dissent on a par with criminals."

* * *

In the last packet, 908, in the article on page 10 on the Nes-
tle Boycott, the first sentence should refer to 60 not 600
demonstrators:

NEW YORK (LNS)—Shouting
"Boycott Nestle," over 60

* * *

In the last packet, 908, in the article on page 10 on the gay
rights bill, the legislation is bill 384, not 554. The sixth line of
the second paragraph should read:

"Pass 384" demonstration was a great

Judge Rules Marion Cells Unconstitutional; Prisoners Continue Struggle to Close Control Unit

NEW YORK (LNS)—Almost three years after he heard a precedent-setting class action suit demanding that the entire "Control Unit" at the Marion, Illinois Federal Prison be shut down, Federal District Judge James Foreman has finally issued a ruling. He has even finally acknowledged what prisoners and supporters and other courts have claimed for years—that treatment at the prison violates the constitutional protection against cruel and unusual punishment.

In a ruling handed down on April 19, Foreman found the use of cramped "boxcar" solitary confinement cells to be unconstitutional. And he ordered prison officials to remove all prisoners from the cells within seven days.

Closing down the "boxcar" cells would fulfill one of the main demands brought forward by the prisoners, who are known as the Marion Brothers. The cells, which measure only 6 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, are designed so that prisoners can see nothing but three concrete walls and a steel door. It was this "sensory deprivation" which Foreman ultimately found to be "cruel and unusual"...years after the prisoners had said the same thing and had been backed up by numerous medical experts and a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

But closing the boxcar cells falls far short of responding to the suit brought by the Marion Brothers. They are demanding that the entire "Control Unit" be abolished, along with the behavior modification techniques which have made it notorious. And the same demand was raised by more than 100 demonstrators who gathered in St. Louis from cities all across the midwest three days after Foreman issued his ruling.

The demonstrators heard speeches in support of the Brothers from long-time antiwar and anti-nuclear activist Elizabeth McAllister, from attorney Michael Deutsch of the Midwest Committee to Free the Four Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners (one of whom, Raphael Cancel Miranda, is a prisoner at Marion), from the lawyer who represents Lorenzo Ervin, a political prisoner held in Marion's Control Unit, and from representatives of the National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers and the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

"We had people from Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Illinois—all over the midwest," said Tim Dunn of the National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers. "And we had two prison guards from Marion there taking pictures of all the people at the demonstration."

"We're going to continue with our work in spite of Foreman's ruling. And we're going to appeal that ruling in

Circuit Court. Because the Control Unit is still open."

Dunn pointed out that "there were many points in the suit that Foreman didn't even say anything about." And on the points he did address, the judge's decision was extremely vague.

"Essentially he ruled on three things," Dunn said. "He ordered that they should close the boxcar cells, but that could just mean taking away the steel door [and letting prisoners see out through the bars]. He said that prisoners could not be put in the Control Unit right from court. And he redefined the Control Unit as 'preventive detention' instead of 'punitive detention' as it had been defined before. Nobody knows what that means, which makes it really unclear how people are supposed to be sent to the Control Unit."

Assessing the effects of the ruling may take a while. The committee is waiting to hear from the prisoners as to what, if anything, has been changed. But neither the prisoners nor their supporters plan to drop everything and wait to see what happens.

"Foreman only ruled after all this time because he was under a lot of pressure," Dunn said. Prisoners at Marion recently staged a three-day hunger strike. And legal actions to force a ruling had been making progress in the courts. "We're definitely not going to slow up," Dunn promised. □

Leaked U.S. Government Cable Admits Excuse for Investments in Apartheid is a Sham

NEW YORK (LNS)—While corporate leaders, university presidents and U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young parrot the claim that blacks in South Africa welcome U.S. investments, a confidential cable from the U.S. ambassador in Pretoria tells quite a different story.

A copy of the cable was leaked recently to *Southern Africa* magazine and printed in its entirety in the publication's April issue. In the cable, Ambassador Bowdler states candidly that "among black youth and more militant groups, as well as some businessmen, any foreign investment is viewed as propping up the South African economy and its social system."

Bowdler calculates that "blacks who reflect on foreign investment" are now fairly evenly divided in their opinions. About half favor total disinvestment, while others "would like to see it [investment] remain in instances where it contributes to black aspirations directly and in the near term." But he concedes that the tide is running with those who demand that U.S. corporations pull out immediately and completely.

"With radicalization of black attitudes, tendency to call for disinvestment grows stronger," Bowdler states. "...[It] must be expected that role of

American firms here will become increasingly controversial and rationale for continued presence will seem less and less persuasive to growing number of blacks."

At present, U.S. firms have a total of more than \$1.5 billion invested in South Africa, while loans by U.S. banks to the apartheid economy are estimated at close to \$3 billion. But both investments and bank loans have come under increasingly heavy fire recently. U.S. college campuses have erupted with the largest and most militant student demonstrations in years, demanding the sale of stocks in corporations that do business in South Africa. Unions and church organizations have withdrawn their deposits from banks that have loans outstanding to South Africa. And shareholder resolutions challenging profits reaped from a system based on racial oppression have derailed the smooth rubber stamp operations at numerous corporate meetings.

In defense of its stake in apartheid, Bowdler notes, "foreign capital, in particular American capital," has "claim[ed] it followed progressive employment practices that set a standard for others." But a meeting with workers at U.S.-owned firms in the Port Elizabeth area convinced him that they weren't impressed.

"While conspicuous presence of foreign subsidiaries naturally tends to sharpen black attitudes," Bowdler wrote, "US affiliates feel they are doing a good job and are well respected in black community. However, confidential meetings with members of one workers' liaison committee suggest otherwise."

"Most of these workers complained of inadequate training, job reservation [in which the best jobs are kept for whites only], lack of union status [black unions are not recognized under South African law and blacks are not allowed to join 'white' unions], arbitrary promotions, abuse by SA [South African] foremen and job insecurity...Most liaison members agreed that company acted basically like a South African creation."

As Bowdler himself states, "Benevolence towards workers which may impress stockholders at home fails to get at issue of whether presence of foreign firms represents collusion with and effort to profit from apartheid." And he leaves little question that a growing majority of the black South African population believes that it does:

"Radicalized blacks, most often of young, urban sector, see foreign investors as deliberately blind to inequities of the South African social system and indeed prepared to profit by it through low wages and submissive labor force it offers."

* * *
Thanks to *Southern Africa* magazine for this information. For a copy of the issue which contains the full text of Bowdler's cable, write to the *Southern Africa* Committee, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 707, New York, NY 10010. □

(See graphics in this packet. See packet 907 for more information on the election and demonstrations.)

LNS Interview with Women of the Philippines Underground

by Tom Morton
Liberation News Service

MANILA, Philippines (LNS)—Tens of thousands of Filipino people poured into the streets to participate in protest demonstrations during the period of the April 7 legislative elections staged by president Ferdinand Marcos. World-wide attention began to focus on the mass protest movement that has been growing in the Philippines during the more than five years of martial law.

Fierce government repression has left people constantly subject to arrest and has forced many underground. In the wake of the election, two women active in the underground movement in the capital city of Manila discussed with LNS the current stage of their work, its past, and where it is headed.

Gina, 20, and Nadina, 21, worked during the election to support LABAN, the opposition coalition joined by the underground and supported by masses of Filipinos. LABAN is the acronym for *Lakas ng Bayan*, or "Power of the People." It is also the Tagalog word for "fight." LABAN consists of a broad coalition of labor, student, church and political groups, including sympathizers of the communist-led New People's Army, now waging a guerrilla struggle in a number of provinces.

LABAN's electoral slate was topped by Marcos' political foe, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., detained over the past five and a half years and now under a death sentence, who has admitted to past relationships with the CIA.

LABAN's candidates also included Progressive Workers' Union president Alex Boncayao, lawyer Juan David (defending captured New People's Army commander Dante Buscayno), former University of the Philippines student activist Jerry Barican, journalist Alejandro Roces, and former political prisoners Aquilino Pimentel, Ernesto Rondon and Teofisto Guingona.

Two prominent women opponents of martial law also ran on the LABAN slate: Trinidad Herrera, spokeswoman for Tondo squatters, who was arrested, tortured, and, after an international outcry, released last year, and Charito Planas, a social activist lawyer just placed under arrest—which the regime has not yet admitted publicly—on election day eve.

LABAN candidates for the legislative assembly were all defeated by the KBL, Marcos' party. Everyone expected a fraudulent election, yet the extent to which Marcos had to go, even according to western reporters, may have undercut his intentions in holding an election in the first place: to provide a measure of legitimacy for his martial

law and to improve his image internationally.

Though LABAN lost the seats in the legislative body, which they never expected to win, the election period clearly reflected the breadth and depth of their movement.

"This is the first time," Nadina said to LNS, describing the election period, "that we really saw a mass movement. There were rallies, not just for LABAN, but for bringing down the dictatorship. Rallies not really just about personalities, but about the issues."

"We started out very cautious. Maybe 5-7,000 people would come to a rally—and in the end we had tens of thousands coming. Before we involved students and workers, but now we've even been able to reach the petty and national bourgeoisie. They're now saying things the students were saying six or seven years ago, before martial law."

Gina added: "Sometimes we don't say we're LABAN—we just ask people what they think, and pretty soon they're telling us, 'Marcos does this because he wants to aid the foreign capitalists, so prices are going up,' etc.—the things we told them before!"

In past years, the resistance has boycotted the "referenda" staged by Marcos. The decision to participate in the legislative elections stirred up some debate, even though LABAN announced it would run a campaign on "the people's terms—not the regime's."

As Nadina explained: "Even now some activists don't want to participate. They say, 'If we believe it's a farce, why participate in elections?'"

"We believe in armed struggle—but here is a chance to build up the mass movement and the anti-fascist struggle. The result is something really concrete: never before have we been able to reach so many people."

"In six months we used to have three demonstrations—or one demonstration. But now every day is a big demonstration. Lots of people are getting experience, popularizing different forms of struggle."

"In the past, people could not identify—they needed a concrete symbol. Now for the first time they see and can identify."

"It has been a success," noted Gina. "We were able to set up the KMK [Kilusung ng Mamamayan para sa Kalayaan—the People's Movement for Freedom] in factories, schools, even high schools in areas we had never been before. We saw real fighting enthusiasm."

Noise Protest

On the night of April 6, the eve of the election, people all over Manila were asked to make as much noise as possible at 9:00 sharp as a form of protest. People with automobiles drove around sounding their horns, youths lit bonfires in the streets, children tied gallon-size tin cans to bicycles. Underground leaders estimate that

500,000 people took part in protest marches—not originally intended as part of the program. The numbers of those who created what racket they could would have to be reckoned as many times this. Gina went on to describe this massive protest as she and Nadina witnessed it:

"There was a motorcade of 100 cars. This doctor started out from Marakina with his car, his wife in their second car, and two more relatives in two more cars. They were blowing their

The Filipino Resistance

The Communist Party of the Philippines is the motive force of the Filipino resistance against the government. Founded in 1930, the party thoroughly remolded its politics and organization in 1968. At that time, the new leadership rejected the previously-held doctrine of the "parliamentary route to socialism."

The party is fighting on two fronts. One is the guerrilla war waged by the New People's Army (NPA), the military wing of the party. The NPA adapted guerrilla strategy to the geography of the Philippines when it decided to build not one, but many base areas throughout the island chain. Before '68 the old party leadership held that a guerrilla war in the Philippines would be impossible because its base could easily be surrounded. But the NPA now has 20 stable guerrilla zones supported by the local population, and the government has been unable to concentrate against any one of them effectively.

Second, the Communist Party leads a mass movement in the "white areas" controlled by the government such as Metro-Manila, the four-city urban complex inhabited by 30 percent of the country's 45 million people. Party members play an active role in mass organizations of workers, peasants, students and people of the urban poor.

This relationship was recently described by members of the Filipino community in the U.S.: "Every issue, every spontaneous struggle as innocent as a demand for more public faucets in a poor community has produced many conscious fighters. Connecting these various issues and struggles is a revolutionary underground which synthesized the general lessons and experiences of the Filipino masses into revolutionary propaganda and schooled many activists into seasoned cadres."

Activists had to devise new organizing tactics after Marcos imposed martial law in September, 1972. Since then, the rights to assemble, to organize, to strike have been outlawed and 60,000 people arrested. Yet in the past three years there has been a five-fold increase in the forces of the underground.

horns all the way, and then they got to Makati [the financial center] they had 100 cars behind them. But that's where the mayor pledged to deliver 99 percent for KBL, so he told the police to round them up. Their cars were impounded, their licenses were taken away, and so they could not even vote.

"We divided into several groups," added Nadina. "We went to Plaza Miranda [historic site of many protest rallies] and there were 15 taxis lined up ready to make noise. There was also a KBL band that started playing their tunes.

"LABAN started booing—in a way, it was very intimidating—so they stopped. Then at 8:45 they started in again, so we decided to make noise too. Then at 9:05 the S.D.'s [anti-communist social democrats linked with the CIA] in the Aquino group told us to be quiet and go home, but we said this was the first time in five years—you could scream and shout all your hard feelings about the dictatorship, so we went on until 9:30.

"Every bus that went by blew its horn. About 9:45 we decided to move to Quezon Boulevard, and there was a big group of people, so we merged, and by the time we reached Espana we were already 7-10,000. There were really a lot of people, shouting and banging. One woman didn't have anything else, so she took a broom along to bang on the rails.

"All the time we were swelling. By the time we reached Pinoyal at UST [University of Santo Tomas] the whole street was occupied—already I think there were 25,000. Then we went left into Espina and there were lots of people waiting—people in shorts, slippers, curlers—all yelling "LABAN—LABAN," and some people yelling 'Mabuhay [Long Live] Partido Komunista Pilipino!' We were all so giddy—it was so festive! All of a sudden people found out who their neighbors were—who was with LABAN—and we were all together."

"Now the movement is so much broader, so much deeper," said Gina, "it's really rooted in the masses. Right after martial law the problem was tremendous, but the political objective was so different—to propagandize, whereas now it's to let the revolutionary movement flow. We were really reinvigorated."

Women in Resistance

The two women reflected on the five and a half year period since martial law, the growth of their movement, and their own role in it as women:

"Before martial law," explained Nadina, "there was a large democratic women's organization, but all these organizations were illegalized.

"Now many women are active. In some groups they might be mostly women and the leader a man. Men are more trained and skilled in thinking—they are more critical, systematic and materialist because this is the way society trains them. Women are given dolls and claypots and told to play house, only imitate your mother,

whereas men are given jigsaw puzzles and things that develop your thinking.

"So it's a radical change the movement asks of you—to become systematic and materialist. In society you can be as absent-minded as you want—it's expected, 'because you're a woman.' Even the women cadres have to adjust when they find they're the most advanced element. They might not feel too easy about it.

"Even in relationships there is a tendency to think if a woman is almost equal, students think she is too tomboyish, too aggressive, more domineering. They couldn't get used to the idea she is also a woman, just thinks the same.

"We have iron discipline in relationships. For example, people might be in a place together and all would just lie down on the floor to sleep. But we have a very strict policy and even cadres are disciplined for 'sexual opportunism,' both male and female and mass worker. So it's very different from what you expect from the propaganda."

"The old communist party was different," Gina noted. "We talked to a woman who worked for them when they had meetings at her house. They would tell the women to cook for [party boss Jose] Lava and the others—treat them to a fiesta, like royalty. All the women had to do was hold the papers, cook—never go out and organize or conduct seminars.

"They were very surprised when we helped. Now we have different roles, women have so much bigger roles. They were just supposed to dance. Now we carry arms, unlike before.

"And it was the same with [many rank-and-file] men too. We talked to an old platoon leader. They never let him do anything—not even how to read. But under the new party they taught him how to read and have access to materials."

Organizing Students

The women described the process through which students become politically active, as well as campaigns the two of them have participated in to organize students.

"A lot of students changed their minds about money," said Gina. During the election period, "first they would come to work a little. Then they started coming early and working late. Then they started staying all night and sharing their money with the urban poor workers.

"It was hard for them to start going out and campaigning actively. The campaign was during examinations. It's hard with parents too—the first time you stay out without permission—but after a while they accepted it.

"Actually with the students we have already broken through. The problem now is how to sustain the movement among them. We have to make it more systematic, raise understanding, show how this system cannot work."

One of the major breakthroughs with students came last summer with

massive boycotts against tuition increases, as Gina explained:

"Students don't have any legal organization—no councils, no newspapers—if they have them they're all appointed and screened. But when the tuition fees were raised at Araneta, then UP [University of the Philippines], then twenty-seven schools were in on the boycott. Not only in Manila, but Pampanga and other places in the provinces. They would come in and ask for propaganda materials and how to organize."

"There were 200,000 students boycotting classes last semester," said Nadina, "from zero to 200,000 in five years of martial law!"

"We were even able to get some papers to see the issue," Gina added. "They found they were selling more copies when they printed the students' side! Another campaign we had was when Marcos' daughter came to the University of the Philippines. After four years they wanted to show UP, the hotbed of student radicalism, was quiet. So they sent the daughter there—what better sign than to send his daughter to UP.

"We had a lot of trouble figuring out what to do. There was too much conservatism in the leadership. The first consideration in every action was always: 'Will the enemy strike?' But the primary question is the masses, not the enemy, so we decided to expose her as a tool of the Marcos-U.S. dictatorship, and we elected a new leadership.

"We were able to print up only 1,000 copies of our paper, the *Revolutionary Collegian*, but we distributed them all. We did it at 10 a.m. at the change of classes, and nobody got caught. People were talking about it everywhere—we asked them to please reproduce ten copies of it. People sent them to the provinces and to their friends abroad. Everyone was able to read it. The title was 'Throw Out the Child of the Dictator.'

"After a few months she couldn't stand it—ten minutes before every class the bodyguards came in, holding their little clutch bags with walkie-talkies. The students were so annoyed. This was in December 1976."

Nadina went on: "In April 1977 Imelda Marcos, [the president's wife] was going to speak at graduation. At a given signal people were supposed to stand up and shout: 'Marcos, Hitler, Diktador, Tuta [Puppet].' More than 200 graduates decided to walk out. But we made a mistake. We decided we would start when the crowd finished clapping for Imelda—but nobody clapped! We shouted anyway. Two people were arrested. There were agents everywhere. You could see combat boots under their togas [graduation robes]. There were so many, some graduates couldn't get togas."

The Future

The future is "so much clearer now," say Nadina and Gina. Their movement describes itself as anti-fascist and anti-imperialist and aims to

rid the Philippines not only of Marcos, but of the system he represents.

"Our target is the last part of this decade and the first part of the next," said Nadina. "While it is true that people lag behind theoretically, in political education, in terms of *sigasig*—commitment—people give up their jobs, families, school, career—they are willing to sacrifice."

For themselves, continued Nadina, "We will go wherever needed. There's always the countryside. We always have to think of the armed struggle as the primary form."

"If it gets too hot you have to leave," added Gina. "Many learn about other regions, learn another dialect, in case you have to leave."

"They [the government] can do anything they want to and we fully understand this can happen at any time. It may look different here because of the lights and the noise of the city—but we're still at war."

"You can go to a demonstration at night..."

Gina interrupted and continued: "On May first last year there was a long line and all of a sudden this red car drove up, the door flew open and they grabbed three people. We never saw them again."

"Simply walking home," Nadina described, "they could be following you for days, then grab you. It's a white area, after all—it's theirs."

"But it's only in Manila there's no armed struggle," commented Nadina. "Sometimes it's hard to remember the party was only reestablished in 1968, and it's already organized on national lines." □

U.S. Industries Find Profits in Pollution

NEW YORK (LNS)—Industrial polluters and environmental industrialists are enjoying a profitable honeymoon. Not long ago, business vehemently balked at legislation designed to penalize companies guilty of dumping dangerous chemical by-products into rivers and the atmosphere. Today some of these same companies have discovered a cash barrel in the manufacture of environmental safety devices.

In fact, the pollution business is now considered a promising growth industry and more than 600 companies have delved into it. And they've been encouraged with a more than \$12 billion subsidy from the U.S. government, or about 30 percent of all money spent on pollution control in 1977. The Boeing Company alone garnered \$58 million last year for its environment and energy division, up from \$30 million in 1976. Projected profits for 1978 will catapult to more than \$100 million, with environmental products accounting for 30 percent of the company's overall profits.

Without clean air and water legislation, says a spokesman for Zurn Industries, originally a steel foundry, "We'd be selling \$40 million worth of goods a year instead of \$135 million."

Some companies have researched techniques to eliminate the eyesores and health hazards they create. Shell Oil and Exxon, for example, are peddling chemicals they developed for cleaning up oil spills, while the Dupont Company markets air pollution devices to 70 textile and nitric acid plants.

Industries sniffing profit in polluted air unfurl the banner of environmental consciousness, often in areas new to themselves. For instance, in 1977, the Ford Motor Corporation expelled the dangerous carbon tetrachloride into the Ohio River; now it channels its environmental know-how into machinery for treating steel mill water and coal plant smokestack emissions. The Boeing Company, diehard 'til the end in a bitter brawl with environmentalists over the supersonic transport jet, numbers among its ecological—and financial—victories, a garbage recycling plant, the manufacture of noise mufflers, desalinization plants and a sludge drying process for sewage plants.

Depending on the extent of profits to be made, companies assume different environmental stances. And some now find themselves on opposite sides of the lobbying fence.

Environmental industrialists have banded together to form what once would have seemed unlikely trade associations. The National Utility Contractors Association, for instance, supports a rigorous water pollution bill. The association's 2,000 construction firms apparently hope to cash in on the Environmental Protection Agency's \$45 billion municipal program.

All told, it is estimated that industry will spend \$289 billion on pollution control in the next year. But when government money is added in, many of those same industries may well end up turning a profit on cleaning up their own mess. □

Tension High in Stearns, Ky. After Strikebreaker Is Shot

NEW YORK (LNS)—The killing of 25-year old Donald Ray Buddy Watson as he was riding home from work on April 20 has heightened the tension in McCreary County, Kentucky. For Buddy Watson worked as a scab at the Justus Mine in the town of Stearns, where 160 miners have been on strike for a United Mine Workers of America contract for close to two years.

"Coal producers worth an estimated million dollars" attended Watson's funeral three days after he was shot, according to the local paper. And if that didn't testify to how the producers hoped to use the killing in order to turn popular sympathies against the striking miners, police officials left little doubt that they hope to quickly pin the shooting on one of the strikers.

Even before the shooting, tension around the strike had been building. During the preceding weeks, the first two 500-ton loads of coal to be mined by scabs since the strike began in July, 1976 rolled out of the mine. And the Blue Diamond Company, which

operates the mine, had once again refused a union request to negotiate a contract. Now, as one local woman described it, "the tension when you go through Whitley City—you can cut it with a knife."

The assumption expressed with next to no qualification by Kentucky State Police is that the shooting was strike related.

"Six detectives and six troopers searched my brother-in-law's house," reported Linda Waters, wife of one of the striking miners. "And one detective said he knew it was related to the UMWA somehow...They're wanting to get one of the miners so bad they're just grabbing at loose straws."

There was a humorous side to Waters' account of the police search at the home of her brother-in-law, Phil Tucker—a young striking miner and one of 11 who have been jailed by a local judge in the course of the strike.

"My sister-in-law's dog bit one of the detectives. She told him the dog just instinctively hates anyone that's a scab. Way things are around here, they just might try to press charges against her."

"I think this has banded the miners closer together," Waters said of the shooting, police searches, and public reaction. "Now they have this thing hanging over their head." No striking miner, she said, is "above suspicion" in police eyes. But one source familiar with the strike pointed out that "for anyone who had a grudge against Watson, it would be a perfect time to get him and the miners would get the blame for it."

Waters raised questions about the shooting that she says no one has yet asked the police to answer. The Kentucky State Police escort the strikebreakers into the Justus Mine each day and then escort them to their homes after the shift. A Whitley City man even reported that State Patrol officers protect his neighbor, a scab at the mine, with drawn shotguns.

"What I can't figure out," Waters said, "is why that day State Police didn't follow him home as an escort."

Waters explained her strong sense that "the company would have more to gain" than the strikers from a scab's death. Since the shooting, more scabs have joined the 32 who were crossing the picket line to go down to the mine site. More hatred towards the miners has been roused in the tensely-polarized county, with miners' families receiving phoned threats and "sick talk" in the middle of the night. And strike support activities are jeopardized by the fear of violence.

The Stearns Women's Club, formed by the striking miners' wives to support the strike, "has been pretty shakey" lately, Waters reported. "Women don't like to be out after dark now."

Barring cancellation if local organizers decide it's too risky, a rally in Stearns in support of the strike is scheduled for Saturday April 29. Hopes are that it will draw as many as 8,000 people, including out-of-state labor support. □

(See packet 898 for background information.)

U.S.-Vietnam Relations, Presidential Surveillance Powers At Issue in D.C. Trial May 1

By Liberation News Service

"Although an individual case, it symbolizes the continuing vendetta of the U.S. government against Americans and Vietnamese who opposed the war."

—David Troung

NEW YORK (LNS)—Vietnamese anti-war activist David Truong and U.S. Information Agency official Ronald L. Humphrey are finalizing defense preparations for their trial set to begin May 1. Three long months have passed since the two were arrested in Washington D.C. on charges of espionage. The 7-count indictment handed down January 31 by a Federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia charged that between 1976 and 1977 Humphrey had conspired with David Truong to siphon "confidential" cables (the lowest security classification) to the Vietnamese mission in Paris.

As the story hit the front pages of every leading U.S. newspaper, a storm of indignation was felt from those who had worked the hardest against the war and later for reconciliation and normalization of relations with Vietnam. And it became clear to many that the U.S. government used the indictment as a pretext for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's expulsion of Vietnam's UN Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi—the first ambassador of any nation ordered out of the U.S. in an espionage case. This unilateral action removed any doubts that the U.S. still regards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a major enemy.

The indignation loomed even larger when the facts of the case came into view.

The Indictment

The indictment charges that Truong and Humphrey passed classified information in a "conspiracy to injure the national defense of the U.S." Yet an examination of the two dozen cables listed in the indictment reveal that the information was of an inconsequential nature. As one Pentagon official put it, "I've seen better leaks in the *New York Times* and *Aviation Week*."

In order for the government to convict Truong and Humphrey it must show that the passed information related to the "national defense" of the U.S. But attorneys for Truong and Humphrey believe that the government will be hard pressed to offer such proof. According to Truong's lawyer, Michael Tigar, this is the first spy case that he knows of that "doesn't involve military secrets—troop movements, codes, lists of agents or plans for the atomic bomb."

"The last time the Democrats decided to start a spy hoax in order to inten-

sify the Cold War, they took the care to make allegations that real honest-to-God military secrets were passed. This time they haven't even bothered with that house-keeping detail."

These factors contribute to the defense view that political motivations are behind the prosecution of this case.

Top Level Government Involvement

From its inception, this case has been unusual on several counts. Its magnitude can be gauged by the attention given it by the top echelon of the Carter administration: President Carter, Attorney General Griffin Bell, CIA Director Stansfield Turner, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the number two man in the FBI, James Adams, and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski have all been personally involved in directing the government's case.

According to the *Washington Post* the CIA and FBI were authorized over a two-year period to conduct a counter-intelligence operation code-named "Magic Dragon" against Truong. The operation was conducted on the basis of "information supplied by an asset, that is, a person working clandestinely for the FBI and CIA, who was codenamed 'KEY SEAT'." It was recently learned that "KEY SEAT" is a Vietnamese woman whose real name is Dung Krall. At the May 1 trial, Krall, who has worked for both the FBI and CIA, will be the key witness for the prosecution.

Beginning in May of 1977, the FBI received authorization to tap Truong's phone and to place a "bug" in his apartment. From May 11 to January 31, 1978, the day of Truong's arrest, the FBI recorded 567 phone conversations. In the same month, President Carter permitted FBI agents to open without a warrant packages and envelopes allegedly transmitted by Truong to representatives of Vietnam in Paris.

In addition, Carter personally authorized FBI agents to install a closed-circuit television to film Humphrey at his USIA office. And during the summer months of 1977, Attorney General Bell prepared a status memorandum for CIA Director Turner and National Security Advisor Brzezinski, which asked them to "make the necessary documents and witnesses available for use at [Truong's and Humphrey's] trial." Later in the summer, on August 18, Turner, FBI Director Kelley and Internal Security Division Deputy Martin met at CIA headquarters to discuss the possible use of 'the asset' as a witness in the prosecution. As one Justice Department official put it, "We're out for blood on this one."

Presidential Power and Surveillance Without Warrants

In a pre-court hearing, the defense tried unsuccessfully to suppress all evidence obtained through the government's use of wiretaps and other electronic surveillance. The government's entire case rests on the warrantless

wiretapping, bugging and searches conducted during the investigation. The defense has argued that the warrantless surveillance and searches are a clear violation of the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights.

U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan's ruling that information is admissible though obtained through warrantless surveillance represents the first time that a federal court has allowed the introduction of evidence obtained without warrants in a national security case. In his 25-page opinion, Bryan concluded that "the United States is not required to apply for a warrant whenever the President, or Attorney General acting at the President's designation, feels it necessary to electronically eavesdrop in his conduct of foreign affairs."

Moreover, Bryan asserted that warrantless surveillance could be used in a national security investigation of "foreign agents" provided it is not done with the "primary purpose" of prosecution. Once the decision to prosecute is made, "the Court must become involved in order to determine whether the primary focus has shifted away from foreign intelligence gathering."

Bryan set the date at July 20, 1977 when the "primary focus" of the investigation was no longer foreign intelligence gathering. But according to the prosecution, the most incriminating evidence was found in June.

"Under this ruling," argues Marvin Miller, one of Truong's defense attorneys, "by saying that an investigation is designed to gather foreign intelligence information in order to protect the national security, the Executive can give itself free rein to do whatever it likes—wiretaps, break-ins, installation of bugs, searches—all without a judicial warrant. When they feel they have gathered enough evidence, they can make a determination to prosecute someone and to be free to use the evidence they have obtained."

A key question is whether President Carter has the power to authorize warrantless surveillance. The most recent ruling in the District of Columbia denied the President this right. This is perhaps the major reason the government arranged for the indictments against Truong and Humphrey to be in the state of Virginia, which has "generally...expressed fewer reservations on such issues," according to the *Washington Post*.

The Supreme Court has never ruled on the use of warrantless surveillance in a foreign intelligence investigation. The Truong case will be the crucible for establishing whether the President on national security grounds can ignore the protection against illegal search and seizure embodied in the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

The defense believes that the claims made by the Carter administration are reminiscent of those advanced by the Nixon White House to justify the illegal activities that became known dur-

ing the Watergate scandal. "The national security argument the government continues to insist on using," says Duane Shank, national coordinator of the Viet Nam Trial Support Committee, "is nothing more than a self-defined cover to justify their abuses of power."

The Vietnam Trial Support Committee also points out that this prosecution should be seen as a warning to all foreign nationals in the U.S. who are politically involved in "changing U.S. policy towards their countries." For under the Carter administration's "foreign agent exception" to the Fourth Amendment (as outlined in the new Executive Order on intelligence agencies), they, as well as U.S. citizens working with them, are vulnerable to similar attacks. □

(For further information and to support the defense, write to the Viet Nam Trial Support Committee, 1322 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 659-4337.)

Radical Media Bulletin Board

★ ★ ★

From: Modern Times, P.O. Box 11208, Moiliili Station, Honolulu, Hawaii 96828.

Modern Times is a monthly bulletin of analyses, proposals, and opinions which we hope will be a useful tool for the socialist movement in Hawaii and throughout the U.S..

The subscription rate is \$5 per year; \$10 for institutions.

★ ★ ★

From: James Callahan, 737 Warfield, Oakland, Calif. 94610.

"Sit-In"; Students Take on Apartheid and the Bakke Decision" is a film of the June 2, 1977 sit-in at Sproul Hall on the University of California-Berkeley campus. A super 8 film with attached magnetic sound track, it includes historical footage of the civil rights movement of the late 50's and early 60's. Rental: \$10.

★ ★ ★

From: Dare to Struggle Music, c/o 1601 E. 14 Ave, Apt. #8, Denver, Colo 80218.

Dare to Struggle Music has released a 45 rpm record of Coors Brewery Strike Songs. The two songs—"Ballad of Joe Coors" and "Coors' Brewery" have lyrics, vocal and guitar by Kathy Kahn, backed by Danny McMahan on guitar and the "Strike Force Chorus." Price: \$2.00.

★ ★ ★

From: WYSO Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Radio Station WYSO will hold a four day radio seminar—"Another Perspective: Alternatives in Radio Journalism and Creative Culture"—August 4-7 at Antioch College. For information on registration and their seminar schedule, write to WYSO or call (513) 864-2022.

★ ★ ★

From: Youth Liberation Press, Inc, 2007 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

"How to Start a High School Underground Newspaper," an informative pamphlet put out by Youth Liberation, covers such areas as staff, printing, layout and fundraising; contents (articles, front page, classifieds, press services); legal rights and school policy. Single copies are available for \$.75 plus \$.50 postage. Write for information on quantity discounts.

★ ★ ★

From: National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, New York Chapter, P.O. Box 302, Ansonia Station, New York, New York 10023.

The New York Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision is holding a conference on the struggle against racism. It will take place in Manhattan at Joan of Arc Jr. High School, 154 West 93rd Street on May 6. Registration includes a \$2.00 donation. For more information call (212) 741-0633.

★ ★ ★

From: *Free For All*, P.O. Box 962, Madison, Wi. 53701

Free For All, Wisconsin's Alternative Biweekly, will buy original comic strips for \$10 per strip printed. Send strips to TWISTS, c/o *Free For All*, at the above address and enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return of originals. No sexist or racist strips will be accepted.

★ ★ ★

From: International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, 2 Amen Court, London EC4M 7BX, England.

Eighty-seven years ago, white settlers, financed by the British South Africa Company, seized control of Rhodesia. A new publication: "Zimbabwe—the Facts about Rhodesia," traces the history of colonial domination and describes the system of enforced racial discrimination to which it gave rise. It includes detailed information on the composition of the Rhodesian security forces and counter-insurgency operations; a history of the liberation movement up to the formation of the Patriotic Front, and more.

★ ★ ★

From: Between the Lines, 97 Victoria Street North, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

The Big Nickel—Inco at Home and Abroad is a gripping account of Canada's largest corporation and the world's largest producer of nickel. Written by Jamie Swift with the Development Education Centre, it is an important contribution to an understanding of concentrated economic power, how it operates domestically and in the Third World, and its human consequences.

Military Weapons Systems and Effect on Employment Critiqued in New Pamphlets

NEW YORK (LNS)—The Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy published two pamphlets in April containing persuasive arguments for cutting defense spending. The pamphlet entitled "Unemployment: Fallout of the Arms Race" challenges the rationale postulated by government, business and military officials that a hefty defense budget creates more and more jobs.

By analyzing the number of jobs foregone when \$78 billion in tax money went to the Pentagon in the early 1970's (the budget is now nearly double that amount) and by determining the number of jobs created by military contracts and personnel assignments, the pamphlet estimates a loss of 907,000 jobs yearly. With each additional billion dollars that is whisked into Pentagon coffers, nearly 12,000 more jobs are lost.

The second pamphlet, published jointly with National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex (NARMIC), "The New Generation of Nuclear Weapons," describes the five nuclear weapons groups included in the 1979 defense budget. The Coalition argues that because the weapons are now more precise than ever (they have been refined to a target accuracy of 100 feet after an 8,000 mile trajectory), nuclear war becomes "thinkable." Military architects may be tempted to use them in "limited or "surgical" nuclear maneuvers, thereby heightening the likelihood of counter-attack.

The five bombs—the neutron bomb, cruise missile, M-X, Trident, and Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)—will deflect close to \$100 billion away from housing, food and transportation needs, or \$450 per U.S. citizen.

Total production costs for the neutron bomb, a weapon whose neutron radiation causes respiratory failure, delirium, coma, leukemia or cancer while leaving property intact, are estimated at \$1.5 billion.

The cruise missile, nearly impossible to monitor, is slated for a \$642.3 million full-scale development. Designed to shoot through the earth when deployed, the M-X, or Missile Experimental, will step to the military march of \$30-\$50 billion, and will be housed in tunnels costing \$22.5 billion.

At present, some \$8.8 billion has already been spent on the nuclear-powered Trident submarine, an underwater gargantuan two football fields long and five stories high. Each individual sub involves a minimal investment of \$1.7 billion. Over half of the Navy's shipbuilding budget is

[continued on page 10]

LNS Book Review: U.S. Feeds a Pipeline of Repressive Technology

by Liberation News Service

Supplying Repression, by Michael T. Klare. Field Foundation, 1977, pp. 56.

NEW YORK (LNS)—After reading Michael Klare's pamphlet, *Supplying Repression*, one is struck by the sheer volume of repressive technology supplied by U.S. corporations and government agencies to many of the world's most authoritarian regimes. With extensive documentation and useful tables to support his analysis, Klare shatters the illusion that the U.S. is committed to advancing human rights abroad.

Supplying Repression surveys the main channels through which arms and technology flow to repressive regimes for internal security purposes. As Klare shows, despite Carter's pronouncements to the contrary, this flow "is a consistent and intentional product of our foreign policy..." For it is to be remembered that in the same breath with which Carter announced partial military aid cuts to Argentina, Ethiopia and Uruguay on February 24, 1977 he "also indicated that aid to South Korea, the Philippines, and other strategically-located countries would not be cut—whatever their human rights performance..." That is one promise the Carter administration has kept.

Although Congress specified for the first time in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 that aid should be withheld from countries engaged in violating human rights, it hasn't pressed the matter either. Klare demonstrates that the U.S. has continued to provide "arms, equipment, training and technical support to the police and paramilitary forces most directly involved in torture, assassination, and incarceration of civilian dissidents."

Transformation of U.S. Aid Policy

During the Cold War period directly after World War II, the main thrust of U.S. policy was to buttress its clients from external military threats. This policy, known as "containment," became increasingly outdated as Third world liberation movements forced the U.S. to re-examine its aid strategy.

During the Kennedy administration, Klare demonstrates, U.S. policy shifted its concern from external defense to counterinsurgency efforts in much of the world. The most striking example of this was seen in South Vietnam, where the U.S. assumed a large role in combatting the Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

As Klare notes, "Between 1962 and 1975, the United States furnished \$16.2 billion in military aid to Vietnamese military and paramilitary forces, and

additional hundreds of millions of dollars in CIA funds (the total amount is still secret) to the police."

Despite the millions of dollars, the hardware and massive direct involvement by U.S. ground, sea and air forces, the effort to sustain the brutal Saigon regime failed. And the Washington strategists realized it was time to re-evaluate their methods once again. In particular, they realized that the massive U.S. combat role had solidified both nationalist resistance in Viet Nam and antiwar protests in the U.S. So they looked for a way to fight wars by proxy, without actually engaging U.S. troops.

The new policy called for greater self-defense on the part of client states, backed up by increased U.S. military aid. It came to be known as the Nixon Doctrine, in honor of the president under whom it was developed.

"And so," writes Klare, "military aid jumped from an average of \$2.4 billion per year during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations to double that during the Nixon era." The Nixon Doctrine also brought with it a substantial increase in military sales, as well as growing U.S. support for Third World police forces. Despite its professed concern for human rights, the Carter administration continues to follow the policy guidelines of the Nixon Doctrine.

Principal Repression Programs

Beginning in 1955, U.S. "Public Safety Missions" played a major role in strengthening the "counter-insurgency and social-control capabilities" of client police forces. But as liberation movements began to blossom around the world, President Kennedy in 1962 considerably expanded the "Public Safety Missions" by creating the Office of Public Safety under the authority of the Agency for International Development (AID).

"By the time the Public Safety Program was disbanded in 1975," writes Klare, "OPS had distributed some \$200 million worth of arms and equipment to foreign police organizations, had trained over 7,500 senior officers at IPA (International Police Academy) and other U.S. schools, and had provided basic training to over one million rank-and-file policemen at academies abroad."

Although the Public Safety Program was terminated in 1975, police forces of client states continue to receive arms, equipment and advisory support under the International Narcotics Control Program (INC) established by President Nixon in 1971. Almost all of the \$155 million earmarked for the INC program goes directly to support police agencies abroad. The notoriously brutal Thai Border Patrol Police, for instance, continues to receive military aid from the U.S. under the INC program.

The Defense Department has maintained its own long and cozy relationship with foreign police forces. And even with the 1974 ban on aid to

foreign law enforcement agencies, the Pentagon has successfully interpreted the Foreign Assistance Act to fit its own interests. As a result, the Defense Department continues to support internal security forces, though limited on paper to provide only for defense against external attacks.

One way of accomplishing this, according to Klare, has been through support for "dual purpose units."

"The Pentagon interprets the Foreign Assistance Act to bar MAP (Military Assistance Program) aid to military units performing 'on-going' police tasks, but to permit aid when they do so on a 'contingency' or irregular basis," Klare writes.

Thus, in countries like the Philippines and Thailand, where the military is engaged in protracted counterinsurgency operations, it is hardly surprising that U.S. military aid flows to "many paramilitary units which are in fact doing police work."

Congress voted in 1976 to abolish a major portion of the MAP program. But, as Klare notes, this will have little or no effect on the dissemination of "repressive technology abroad." For in the early 1970's when the MAP came under fire, the Defense Department began accelerating arms deliveries under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program—which is today the principal conduit for delivering arms abroad.

Escalating Arms Sales

The two major channels for selling arms abroad are government-to-government sales and direct sales by U.S. arms firms under the Commercial Sales Program. Military sales to Third World countries have soared from \$230 million per year in the 1950's and 1960's to \$6.7 billion per year in the mid-1970's, adding significant economic weight to their political and military function.

"Such monumental increases were a major policy goal of the Nixon-Ford administrations, which sought thereby to reduce America's mounting balance-of-payments deficits as well as to strengthen U.S. allies in accordance with the Nixon Doctrine," Klare states.

Continuing this policy, President Carter has approved an increase in FMS credit sales to \$2.2 billion in 1978. Klare's examination of the FMS sales also shows that many of the export items are "designed primarily for internal use." For instance, under this program the U.S. has sold Iran: 356,293 M17A1 gas masks; 11,554 CS-gas riot grenades; 800 CBU-58B anti-personnel cluster bombs (the "guava" bombs used extensively in Indochina); \$285,000 worth of "riot control munitions" plus riot-control training films.

Klare also explores another avenue for providing arms and other services to foreign police forces—the private trade in police weaponry. (The Foreign Assistance Act bans the use of public funds to provide arms to police forces except those engaged in anti-drug operations.) As one death merchant

told Klare, "There are more riots and upheavals than ever before and we're doing more business than ever."

The 675 licenses for sale of weapons that Klare has acquired under the Freedom of Information Act "demonstrate that our private arms producers have become the western world's principal merchants of repression." According to these documents issued by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control (OMC), "almost every country in the world (including a few of the Soviet's client states), has obtained at least some police hardware from the United States. Even countries like Algeria and Iraq—whose leaders have opposed Washington on many key issues—tend to acquire their police armaments from U.S. producers."

But in general, governments with growing revolutionary movements are the main customers. One OMC document, for example, shows the sale of 8,700 M-16 rifles (with bayonets) to the Thai National Police. Other customers include dreaded secret police forces around the world, among them Iran's SAVAK, the Presidential Security Force of South Korea and Chile's secret police—CIN.

Additional OMC documents indicate that entire police forces have been re-armed by U.S. arms firms. In 1974, the U.S.-based Smith & Wesson sold 10,000 .38s to Ecuador's police force, and in 1975 the same firm sold Saudi Arabia 7,000 .38s.

In the last section of *Supplying Repression*, Klare examines areas of the repression trade "that rarely or never come into view." One area is the sale of computers manufactured by U.S. firms to foreign police forces and intelligence agencies. Other uncharted areas include: the use of "third country" transshipment points to get around the UN embargo on deliveries to South Africa, the use of private guard services—such as Pinkerton, William J. Burns International Security Services and Wackenhut—to protect U.S. multinationals abroad, and covert intelligence operations.

Altogether, Klare provides convincing evidence that Carter's "un-deviating commitment" to advancing human rights abroad amounts to little more than a thin camouflage for what has been the "un-deviating commitment" of U.S. foreign policy for over a quarter century—support for reactionary client regimes and the repressive forces that keep them in power. As Carter himself said, "There is a risk of offending such countries, thereby incurring damage to our regional and global interests."

* * *

(Copies of *Supplying Repression* can be ordered from the Project on Militarism and Disarmament of the Institute for Policy Studies for 75¢ postage paid.) □

(See graphics)

Standard Fruit Grows Bananas and Buys Honduran Repression

NEW YORK (LNS)—Among the Dole brand bananas available in U.S. grocery stores, many started out in the Central American nation of Honduras on plantations run by the Standard Fruit Company and worked by Honduran peasants. Standard Fruit (a subsidiary of the San Francisco-based Castle & Cooke Corporation) goes to quite a bit of trouble to get the yellow bunches all the way to U.S. consumers. And the trouble isn't all in the picking and shipping, as an internal financial document from Standard Fruit's Honduras operation, recently obtained by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) reveals.

"Special payments" authorized by the company treasurer "in accordance with the Special Payments Budget approved by the home office" include among their recipients Honduran military commanders, police officers, customs officials and newspaper reporters. Of special interest, NACLA reports in its March-April issue, are two payments totaling \$2,850 paid out to the Commander of the 4th Battalion-La Cieba. (In Honduras that's a lot of money. The average annual income per person is less than \$400.)

Those payments are especially important because the Commander of the 4th, Lt. Col. Gustavo Alvarez, pocketed them shortly before he directed a military assault of a former Castle & Cooke plantation that workers had taken over to form a worker-managed cooperative, Empresa Campesina Asociativa de Las Isletas.

Honduran army units invaded the plantation February 12, 1977, arresting and torturing a number of workers. Former Castle & Cooke employees were brought in shortly afterwards to run the plantation and the new hand-picked managers signed a 10-year contract promising all the plantation's bananas to Castle & Cooke buyers. Nine of the arrested cooperative leaders remain in jail to this day, on charges of "mismanagement" and "communist control."

Only a month after the army action, another 200 union members on Castle & Cooke plantations in Honduras were arrested and new union leadership sympathetic to the government and company was installed.

Since the 1977 raids, Castle & Cooke has refused to comply with public demands for full disclosure of its involvement in Honduran political and economic life, and has denied any involvement in the military raids. But besides this latest document, the Honduran press has published a report from a military district commander to Castle & Cooke that lists the names of workers arrested on the company's plantations.

"They were arrested for agitating among the workers," it states, "and for interfering with the normal work routine of the company."

Castle & Cooke especially opposed the cooperative, which was organized under the auspices of agrarian reform legislation passed during the regime of former moderate president Lopez Arellano. The company feared that it would set a precedent for takeovers of additional plantation lands. After Lopez Arellano was replaced by a right-wing leader, Melga Castro, the way was cleared for destruction of progressive labor organizations.

Recent reports received by NACLA reveal that the northern region of Honduras, where Castle & Cooke's plantations are located, "has been heavily militarized." In some cases, army officers are supervising plantation workers and Honduran national police agents have been placed in key posts in government agencies in the region.

Solidarity

A Committee for the Liberation of the Prisoners of Las Isletas has been formed in Honduras to secure the release of the nine workers who remain imprisoned. In addition, the national lawyers' organization (Colegio de Abogados), set up a commission to investigate the charge against these workers. It has concluded that the prisoners have had no opportunity to defend themselves, that the charges against them are invalid, and that their basic human rights were violated during the six months they were kept in solitary confinement.

In the United States, several religious organizations have filed a stockholders' resolution that would require Castle & Cooke to make disclosures on its employment practices in many third world countries. In a supporting statement for the resolution, the organizations say that this information is necessary for them to judge the "harsh published charges" that Castle & Cooke has violated workers' rights in countries like Honduras. Although no one expects the resolution to be approved by a majority of the company's stockholders, the public airing of the issue is embarrassing the company and there are reports of dissension within its managerial ranks over how to respond to this challenge. People in Honduras, as well as church representatives, believe that the resolution will assist the campaign to release the nine prisoners in Honduras.

Thanks to North American Congress on Latin America and to Roger Burbach of the NACLA-West Agribusiness Project for this information.

For more information on the church stockholder challenge, contact the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027. Castle and Cooke's address is P.O. Box 3928, San Francisco, Cal. 94119. □

Alabama Black Man Faces Murder Charge for Resisting Racist Attack

NEW YORK (LNS)—Since the election of Georgia's own Jimmy Carter as president in 1976, the U.S. press has been full of reports on the "New South"—a sunny land where blacks and whites live in peace and lynchings and cross-burnings are nothing but a bitter memory.

Yet the leaders of this "New South," men like Alabama Governor George Wallace and South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond, bear a striking resemblance to the leaders of the "Old South." And the track records of corporations which have been flocking to the south suggest that it's the political climate as much as the temperature readings that appeals to them—a political climate in which centuries of institutionalized racial division have left unions weak, wages low, and the shadow of the burning cross a living threat to movements for change.

This is the "New South." And it is in the "New South" that a black man, Charles Smith, will stand before an Alabama court on May 1 to face charges of first degree murder stemming from his defense of himself and family against a white man who attacked them with a machete.

The "New Alabama" puts far behind itself the days when Governor George Wallace vowed that segregation would "last forever," the days when police dogs and Klan guns were set on civil rights activists demonstrating against segregation. Now Wallace calls himself a "populist" and tells black people, "We're all God's children."

Meanwhile, Charles Smith is preparing for his defense in court. His story, as told to LNS by his attorney Michael Figures and by Charles Carter, a member of the NAACP legal defense project working on his case, is as follows:

Smith and his family had moved into an all-white neighborhood in Mobile, Alabama last July. Immediately after they arrived, harassment began. On several occasions, bricks were thrown through the front window of the Smith's home and the family was repeatedly subjected to verbal abuse and threatening phone calls.

Smith called the police several times. Each time he was told that they could do nothing. In August, when the Smiths' fence was firebombed, the police insisted they could find no evidence indicating who had thrown the bomb. Nevertheless, they assured Smith that the firebombing was not the work of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, the police stated, was more "thorough in its work."

The white woman, Lulu Byrd, who

sold the house to the Smiths, also received threatening phone calls. Byrd finally was able to divert all phone calls to the police station, where the numbers and names of phone callers were taken. But the police have not followed up these calls. And harassment of the Smiths and Byrd continued over a period of months.

Attack on Smith Family

On Labor Day, Smith and his family held a reunion in the Smiths' backyard. During the cook-out, some of the older children in the family borrowed the car for a short ride to a neighborhood store. The children had been gone only five minutes when, according to Carter, they returned speeding into the driveway. Before they could get out of the car, another car roared in behind them. Two white men jumped out and started chasing the children around the yard, one wielding a lug-wrench and the other brandishing a machete.

Smith, who was in the backyard along with the other adults heard the children screaming. He ran into the house and grabbed his pistol out of a drawer.

As he came through a side door, Smith saw his father-in-law, Leo Robinson, talking to one of the white men, 19-year-old Jimmy Westley Hatcher. Hatcher was holding the machete in his hand. But after repeated pleas from Robinson he dropped it on the ground. His companion, Daniel Neal allegedly picked up the machete, stated that he was going to "kill up some of these niggers" and started advancing toward the house.

Smith was standing on the porch talking to his son, with his back to Neal, when he heard someone scream, "Watch out, Charles!"

Smith turned, saw Neal with the machete, took a step back and pulled out his pistol. "I fired one shot," Smith stated, "I just wanted to warn him to stay away. But he kept on coming toward me." As his assailant advanced, swinging the machete, Smith retreated until his back was against the screen door. Then he fired two more shots, killing Neal.

"I can't see why they returned a first degree indictment," Carter told LNS, "for what was obviously a self-defense situation."

"The community has supported Charles, all along," Michael Figures, one of Smith's lawyers, told LNS in a telephone interview. "Ever since it happened we have had community meetings every night."

When the trial started on May 1, members of the community planned on being there, both outside the courthouse and inside.

Systematic Police Attacks

Smith's case is not unusual, according to Diana Hicks, an activist lawyer in Mobile, who worked on the defense

committee for a group of prison activists known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers.

"The situation with police here is very bad," Hicks asserted at the beginning of a telephone interview with LNS. She then described how Mobile police regularly subject blacks to harassment.

"There have been many incidents in which cops have picked black people up, taken them to the Mississippi border 60 miles away and left them there with instructions to 'get back the best way you can.' And one black man here was taken to an empty house and beaten up. They regularly plant evidence on people, lie in court and throw out evidence."

Hicks described an incident two years back which still has repercussions today. In March 1976, a black activist named Glen Diamond was subjected to a "practice" lynching after he ran when police officers approached him and a friend with drawn guns. Diamond was pulled out from underneath a house by a gang of ten policemen who tied a rope around his neck and slung it over a tree.

Community pressure on the police department after the incident eventually resulted in the indictment of five police officers on misdemeanor and simple assault charges. But four of the five indicted policemen have since been reinstated in the police department with back pay. And Hicks told LNS that the remaining officer was the one who presented the most honest information in court.

"It was clear from the testimony," Hicks explained, "that the 600-man squad which these cops were a part of is being trained by their sergeant to commit these acts."

Diamond and the other activist involved in the incident have filed a suit against the police officers, charging that their civil rights were violated in the incident. The suit, however, has yet to be heard, and Hicks said the court was "dragging" on the case.

The police department has also been implicated in racial attacks on blacks working on the force. Two weeks after the incident in which Charles Smith was involved, an off-duty black police officer was attacked by a white officer at a Ku Klux Klan march. The black officer, Donald Pickney, was watching a counter-demonstration against the Klan when the white policeman approached and clubbed him on the head.

Pickney was then arrested and brought to trial on a number of charges, including refusal to obey the orders of a fellow officer. The judge dismissed the other charges, asserting that Pickney should have left the area even if he had only received a hand signal from the white officer. A few weeks ago, Hicks stated, a photography store run by Pickney and his wife was firebombed. □

Weapons [continued from page 6]

devoted to the Trident's production.

Finally, the new, improved ICBM Minuteman missile, boasting on its own a kill capacity six times greater than the current U.S. nuclear artillery, would cost at least \$335 million—cheap compared to its nuclear siblings. The triumphant party in the war business, the pamphlet shows are the corporations. And General Electric, Boeing, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Northrop, United Technologies, RCA, IBM, Westinghouse, Rockwell International Corporation, and the Ralph M. Parsons Company top the list of contractors. A *Forbes* magazine statistic cites a 19.2% profit rate for the arms industry last year. No other American industry fared so well.

* * *

To receive "Unemployment: Fallout of the Arms Race," write Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, 120 Maryland Ave., NE., Wash. D.C. 20002 or call (202)546-8400.

For "The New Generation of Nuclear Weapons," mail 25¢ to NARMIC, 1501 Cherry Street, Phila., Pa. 19102 or call (215) 241-7175. □

Black Activist Attorney Faces Disciplinary Charges; Criticized Judicial System

NEW YORK (LNS)—Black attorney Lennox Hinds may possibly be prevented from practicing law for voicing opinions critical of the state of justice in this country.

Hinds, the National Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, will face disciplinary charges before the New Jersey Bar Association May 15 for remarks he made at a press conference during jury selection for the murder trial of Assata Shakur.

Shakur and two other black activists were stopped for "speeding slightly" and then fired on by New Jersey state troopers in 1973. During the attack one of the black activists, Zayd Shakur, and a state trooper were killed.

At the press conference Hinds was reported to have said that the trial Judge Theodore Appleby did "not have the judicial temperament or racial sensitivity to act as an impartial judge." Hinds called the trial a "travesty," pointing out that the judge had "gagged" the defense team.

The New Jersey Bar Association is charging Hinds with violating a bar provision which prohibits lawyers in a case from making extrajudicial statements.

Hinds, however, according to his attorney Morton Stavis, was not one of Shakur's attorneys in the murder case.

"We are saying two things," Stavis explained to LNS in a telephone interview. "First of all, that Hinds wasn't a lawyer in the case and the only thing that is prohibited by extrajudicial statements is statements by lawyers in the case.

"Secondly, we're saying that those

rules are unconstitutional," Stavis asserted.

In a similar incident involving an activist lawyer and a bar association, lawyer Jerry Paul was brought before the North Carolina Bar Association for a variety of speech offenses after serving as chief defense attorney in Joan Little's first degree murder trial. A North Carolina Superior Court Judge recently dropped three of the charges against Paul. And he suspended the disbarment proceedings until a case involving similar issues is decided by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and until the American Bar Association considers revising its guidelines governing lawyers' comments to the press. The charges that remain against Paul concern his conduct in the courtroom during the Little trial and his statements to the press. □

Defense Department Bars Entry to OSHA Inspectors

NEW YORK (LNS)—When workers manage to get the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to pursue their complaints, other federal agencies are just as likely to block their way as private companies which are targeted. That's exactly what happened twice in recent months when OSHA tried to inspect Army Arsenals where serious complaints had been filed by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW)—the Defense Department stopped the inspectors at the arsenal gates.

The first episode began last October when an OCAW local filed a complaint about safety hazards in handling explosives at the Parsons, Kansas Army Ammunition plant. An OSHA inspector who was sent to investigate the complaint wasn't allowed inside the plant. And OCAW reported five months later that the safety hazards still hadn't been eliminated.

In the meantime, an explosion at another Army Arsenal underlined the deadly seriousness of the safety complaints. The January blast at an arsenal in Radford, Virginia killed one worker, injured seven more, and left one worker missing, presumed dead. OCAW promptly filed an imminent danger complaint against the major contractor at the Radford arsenal. But again an OSHA inspector who came to look into the complaint was denied entry by the Defense Department.

The OCAW has urged immediate action by OSHA to assert its jurisdiction and regulatory responsibility for workers' health, including those workers in Defense Department installations. Union Vice President Anthony Mazzocchi pressed OSHA to "take all appropriate steps...to ensure that OSHA inspectors are granted access to these two worksites as soon as possible." In closing, Mazzocchi stressed that the recent explosion wasn't the first at the Radford arsenal. An earlier blast in 1974 injured 100 workers at the same plant. □

Cloud of Agent Orange Poisons Southern Brazil

NEW YORK (LNS)—A lethal vestige of the U.S. war in Indochina struck Rio Grande do Sul province in southern Brazil late in April. Casks of Agent Orange gas sunk off the Brazilian coast several years ago apparently ruptured, sending the deadly chemical bubbling to the surface to form a 286-mile long toxic cloud. As the cloud swept in over southern Brazil and northern Uruguay, three people were killed almost instantly and thousands of others suffered from dizziness and vomiting.

Livestock and marine life were also afflicted. "Sea lions bleeding from the nostrils have been crawling onto the beaches in the stricken area and collapsing dead on the sand," UPI reported on April 20.

Responding to what Brazil's minister of environment called "the greatest ecological disaster in Brazilian history," the governments of Brazil and Uruguay have rushed biologists, oceanologists and toxicologists to the poisoned area. But the damage has already been done. And the long term effects could prove devastating.

During the war in Indochina, U.S. pilots used Agent Orange to defoliate nearly five million acres of the Vietnamese countryside. The gas contains the known carcinogen dioxin. And medical workers in Viet Nam have linked the poison to sharp increases in both birth defects and cancer.

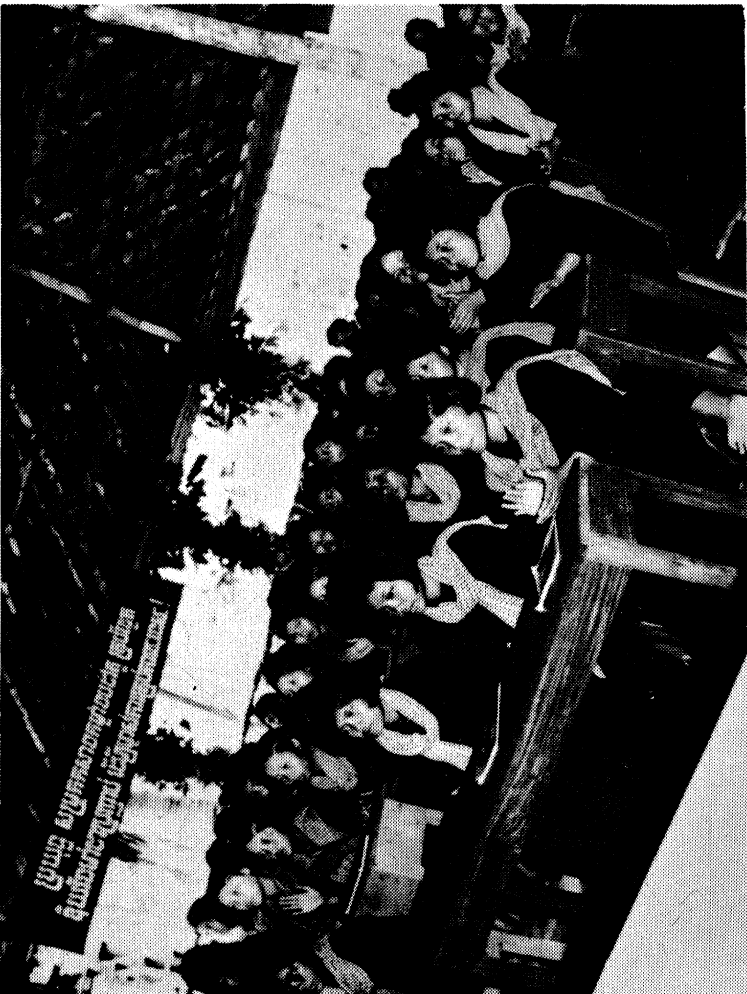
Eventually, these discoveries and mounting international outrage forced the U.S. to ban further military use of Agent Orange...and to ditch vast quantities of the chemical in the Atlantic. Still, it continues to show up.

Even before the recent incident in Brazil and Uruguay, the toxic defoliant had appeared in Latin America. An April 1973 story in the *Washington Post* observed that Agent Orange may have been used to flood the Latin American herbicide market "in the name of international development and improving the U.S. balance of payments." And in several western states in the U.S., citizens are currently battling to block use of Agent Orange by the U.S. Forest Service. The chemical is needed, Forest Service officials claim, "to meet long-range timber production goals." □

Italian Women March for Abortion Rights

Rome (LNS)—Fifteen to twenty thousand women marched through the streets of Rome on Saturday, April 8 to demand "free, non-penalized and State-assisted" abortion facilities. The demonstrators also demanded that a popular referendum to abolish the old fascist law prohibiting abortion be held this spring according to schedule.

At present the parties in the Parliament are working out a watered-down law to replace the old one and so avoid the referendum...while wrapping the woman's right to decide in so much red tape as to be virtually nil. □



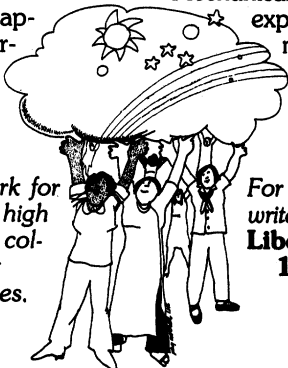
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THIRD WORLD PEOPLE ARE ESPECIALLY ENCOURAGED TO APPLY



STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY, HONDURAS
FINANCIAL AUTHORITY POLICY MANUAL

DATE: October 16, 1976
SECTION: I-1-5

APPENDIX 1 PROCEDURE FOR "SPECIAL" PAYMENTS

The Treasurer will dispense the funds in accordance with Section I of the Financial Authority Policy and in accordance with the Special Payments Budget approved by the Home Office. All payments will be approved by either the Controller or the Assistant Manager and the Treasurer.

Special payments will be collected in sub-account 568 entitled "Special Expenses" and charged to appropriate cost centers in accordance with the department making the request. Payment Documents and maximum amounts are shown below:

Recipient	Document	Record Retention	Maximum Amt. Per Payment
1. Commander 4th Battalion-La Ceiba	Voucher	Accounting	\$ 2,700
2. Commander 4th Battalion-La Ceiba	Voucher	Accounting	\$ 150
3. Administrator of Aduana Other Officials to dispatch ships	Voucher	Accounting	\$ 500 \$ 60/Ship
4. Various Police Officials in La Ceiba	Voucher	Treasurer	\$ 100/Payment
5. Various Police Officials in Olanchito	Voucher	Treasurer	\$ 100/Payment
6. Two Newspaper Reporters	Check	Accounting	\$ 100 /Person/Mo
7. Christmas Gifts	Materials Requisition	Accounting	\$ 10,000
8. Various	Will normally be made by voucher	Treasurer	\$ 100/Payment

#909

UPPER RIGHT: LNS Staff Ad. Please run this in your publication if at all possible, and post the poster in yellow, P-3. Thanks!

#909

UPPER LEFT: On April 30, progressive people around the world are celebrating the third anniversary of the liberation of Viet Nam. This photo was taken in Saigon during a celebration, shortly after liberation, in which 500,000 people participated.

CREDIT: Viet Nam News Agency/LNS

CREDIT: LABAN/LNS SEE STORY PAGE 2.
#909

MIDDLE RIGHT: Symbol of LABAN, the Filipino coalition of labor, student, church and political organizations which challenged martial law President Ferdinand Marcos both at the polls and in the streets during the legislative election April 17. LABAN is the acronym for Lakas ng Bayan, which means "Power of the People." LABAN is also the Tagalog word for "Fight."

#909

LOWER RIGHT: Internal document from Castle & Cooke's Honduras subsidiary, the Standard Fruit Company. It reveals that the company authorized "special" payments worth \$2850 to the commander of the 4th battalion, Lt. Col. Gustavo Alvarez. He directed the military raid on a workers' cooperative that manages a former Castle & Cooke plantation there.

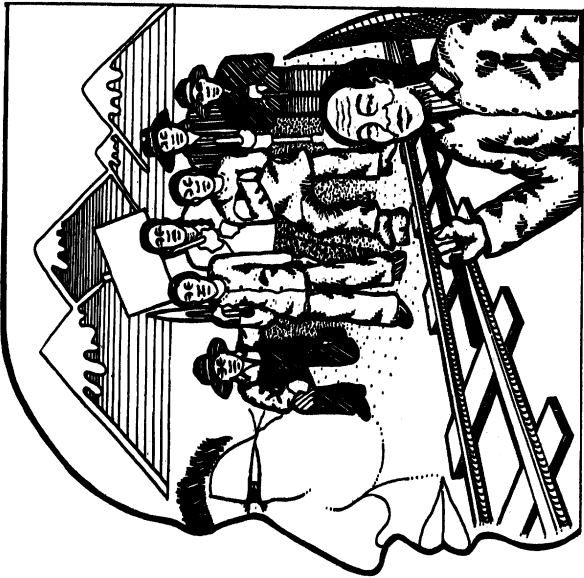
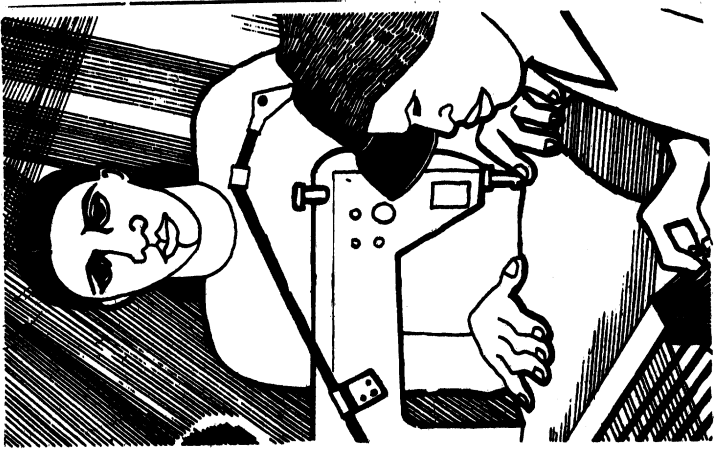
The document shows that the company also makes special payments to police officers, customs officials and newspaper reporters. SEE STORY PAGE 8.

CREDIT: NACLA/LNS

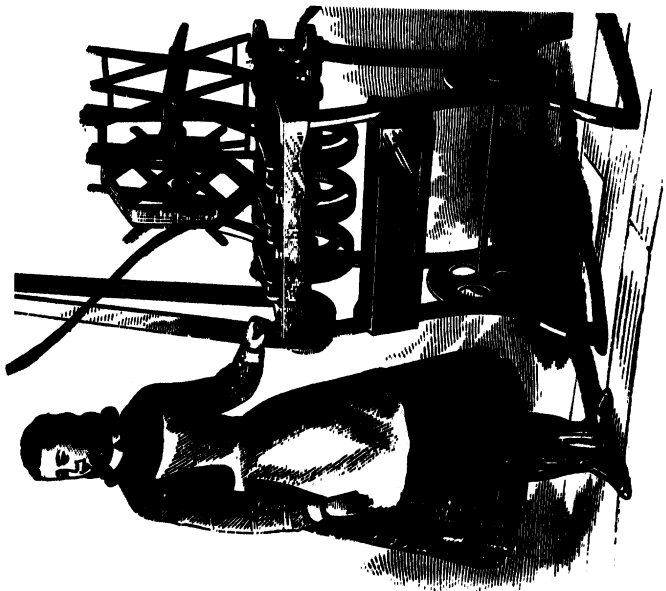
#909

LOWER LEFT: On April 17, progressive people around the world celebrated the third anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea. This is a photo of women (who never could have gotten an education under the U.S.-supported Lon Nol regime) and men in a school in Democratic Kampuchea.

CREDIT: LNS



WORKINGMEN OF TONGUES
UNITE!
You have NOTHING TO LOOSE ^{and} YOUR CHAINS
YOU HAVE A WORLD TO WIN.
VIVE LA REVOLUTION SOCINLE



#909

UPPER RIGHT: Farm laborer graphic

CREDIT: Emmy Lou Packard/LNS

#909

UPPER LEFT: Women garment workers
graphic

CREDIT: Puerto Rico Libre!/The
Organizer/LNS

#909

MIDDLE:
Working men
of all tongues
unite

CREDIT: Labor
History/LNS

#909

MIDDLE LEFT: Illustration of
Chinese laborers on the
Western railroads from
"Chinese Americans, Past
and Present"

CREDIT: Wes Senzaki/San
Francisco Journal/LNS

#909

MIDDLE RIGHT: Woman textile
worker

CREDIT: Union Wage/LNS

#909

LOWER LEFT: 'Box-making in
London's East End,' from
Cassell's Family Magazine

CREDIT: Spare Rib/LNS

#909

LOWER RIGHT: Historical workers' graphic,
1883.

CREDIT: "Puck"/LNS

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GRAPHICS WORK includes news photojournalism, photo-journalism & cartooning, design & layout, technical reproduction, setting graphics & working with the printing staff.

PRIVILEGE: Learn to operate, maintain & repair. Chief in press mechanical direction essential but experience with press not necessary. Financial training & printer with editorial or graphics work.